

NATIONAL



Crown Prince Hassan inspects an agricultural exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Agriculture associated with the seminar which opened there on Saturday.

Agricultural seminar begins

AMMAN, May 23 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan opened at the University of Jordan today an agricultural seminar on the growth of crops under plastic cover in the Jordan Valley and other parts of the country.

"The problem of food is the problem of the future and unless serious efforts are exerted in the agricultural sector, it will be difficult for us to face the challenge," Prince Hassan said in an opening address. He expressed admiration for the system of plastic covered crop growth in the Jordan Valley, which he called a good start towards developing agriculture in Jordan.

Scientific research work should in the future be developed in order to serve agriculture; and for this purpose the Ministry of Agriculture should refer to the national scientific document worked out in 1978 and work in cooperation with the National Planning Council and other institutions to develop the agricultural sector, he said.

The two-day seminar is being held at the Faculty of Agriculture, which has mounted an exhibition of agriculture under plastic covers. After opening the seminar, Prince

Hassan toured the various sections of the exhibition.

Taking part in the seminar are representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, the Royal Scientific Society, the Jordan Valley Authority, the Natural Resources Authority, the Jordan Cooperative Organisation, the Agricultural Credit Corporation, the Jordan Agricultural Marketing Organisation and the Jordanian Agricultural Engineers' Association.

Participants will present several working papers dealing with drip irrigation, vegetable crops and the use of plastic in agriculture.

Municipalities course ends

AMMAN, May 23 (Petra) — A training course for directors of municipalities in the Gulf states and Oman ended here today.

The course, organised by Amman Municipality and the Arab Cities Organisation, was one of a series of programmes sponsored by the organisation and the Saudi-based Arab Institute of Urban Development, aimed at reinforcing cooperation and exchange of expertise among Arab municipalities.

The head of the Saudi delegation, Mr. Saleh Abdul Aziz Suwailih, said the course achieved positive results. The participants succeeded in identifying common problems which face Arab cities, he said.

Taking part in the course, which started on May 18, were directors of the newly-established municipalities, in Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and Bahrain.

Burmese aide leaves after deal

AMMAN, May 23 (Petra) — Burmese Mining Minister Than Tin left Amman today after a week-long official visit to Jordan during which he held talks with officials at the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company.

He said that Jordan has agreed to sell Burma 100,000 tonnes of phosphates in 1982, to be increased to 300,000 tonnes in 1983.

Mr. Than said his visit to Jordan was fruitful in terms of economic relations between the two countries in all fields.

We're still open, CAEU executive says

AMMAN, May 23 (J.T.) — The secretary general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), Dr. Fakhri Qaddouri, today denied a report in the local press that the CAEU will be dissolved or transferred from Amman to another destination.

He said that the CAEU's 37th session will be held on schedule on June 1, 1981.

Arab states have already informed the CAEU of the dates of arrival in Amman of their delegations to the meeting, he said.

Knife murder in Jabal Amman

AMMAN, May 23 (J.T.) — The body of a murdered 70-year-old man was discovered by police yesterday in the man's home near the First Circle in Jabal Amman.

A Public Security Directorate spokesman said that the man had been stabbed several times in the right side of his neck and then laid on a couch in a pool of blood and covered with a blanket.

The body of the man, identified only as S.D.M., has been sent transferred to the University of Jordan Hospital for an autopsy and police are holding an investigation.

Bankers discuss Euromarket at high-level financial seminar

By Rami G. F'hour
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, May 23 — Twenty-one of Jordan's leading bankers opened a two-day seminar here today focusing on foreign exchange and money market operations. The seminar, organised by Citibank, was opened this morning by Central Bank of Jordan Governor Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi, who pointed out the growing significance of foreign exchange operations for Jordanian banks' business and earnings.

He also expressed the hope that the seminar would trigger further local development of skills, and enhance the foreign trade financing operations of banks operating in Jordan.

The morning session included two presentations by Mr. Alan Griffiths, a vice president of Citicorp International Bank Ltd, the London-based merchant banking arm of Citibank. He discussed the mechanics of operating in the Eurodollar syndicated market. This is the world's largest single market for syndicated loans, with a total of \$127 billion provided in credits in 1980 — of which Jordan borrowed \$272 million in the form of two loans for Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and one credit for the government.

Mr. Griffiths noted that the interest rate on loans for prime borrowers in the industrialised states is "flat" at the moment and may even drop slightly, while spreads are rising for the least developed countries ("LDCs") because of concern in international banking circles about the ability of some LDCs to finance their oil import deficits.

He also pointed out one of the most recent developments in the Eurodollar market—the trend

towards denominating loans in special drawing rights (SDRs), the "composite currency" first developed by the International Monetary Fund as a unit of account. The "new" SDR is based on the averaged value of the American dollar (42 per cent), the West German mark (19 per cent), the pound sterling (13 per cent), the Japanese yen (13 per cent) and the French franc (13 per cent). By using the SDR as the basis on which to calculate a loan, the borrower can secure a lower interest rate than would have been obtained had the loan been in dollar terms only, Mr. Griffiths said.

Another new trend he pointed out is the use of the American big banks' prime lending rate as the basis for pricing Euroloans, instead of the traditional London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). In the first quarter of this year, Mr. Griffiths said, about ten per cent of all Eurodollar syndications were based on U.S. prime rates, instead of LIBOR.

The seminar continued in the afternoon with two presentations on the Reagan administration's fiscal policies by Mr. George Van Dalen, Citibank vice president and regional treasurer for the bank's Middle East and Africa division. He discussed U.S. Federal Reserve policies and regulations, and the potential impact on U.S. dollar interest rates of the Reagan administration's fiscal policy.

The seminar will conclude on Sunday morning with a discussion of money market mechanics, operations and techniques by Mr. Francesco Redi, senior vice president and head of Citibank's Treasury Group in the United Kingdom. Foreign exchange operations and techniques will be discussed by Mr. Fritz Menzel, Citibank vice president and treasurer for Citibank Germany since 1970.

Arrangements for West Bank crossings set

AMMAN, May 23 (J.T.) — Arrangements for travellers going to the West Bank this summer been announced after a meeting chaired by Minister of the Interior Suleiman Arar in his office Thursday.

According to the arrangements, 4,050 people can cross daily on Fridays, when the crossing via the King Hussein Bridge is closed. On other days they close at 3:30 but the bridges are closed on Saturdays.

Jordanian citizens travelling to Jerusalem, Hebron and Gaza obtain crossing permits from Arwa Ibn Al Hareth, chief of the Jordanian passport office in Amman, and those travelling to Nablus can get permits at Al Hussein preparatory school for boys in Jabal Hussein. Applicants wishing to visit the West Bank must apply for permits from the Ministry of the Interior.

The ministry said that permits will be issued only to Jordanians who have acquired temporary passports that entitle them to visit the occupied territories.

The Public Security Directorate will supervise the implementation of the new arrangements as of the end of this month.

Adult summer courses start next month

AMMAN, May 23 (Petra) — Ministry of Education announced today that it will open summer courses at boys' and girls' comprehensive schools in Amman starting on June 13. Anyone 15 years old or older can join these courses which will meet from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. for a fee ranging between JD 10 and JD 25, the announcement said.

Men studying at the boys' schools can take courses in electronics, auto mechanics, Arabic and English typing.

Women, at the girls' comprehensive schools, can take courses in sewing, pottery, embroidery, Arabic and English typing, cookery, auto mechanics, gardening and domestic work, making artificial flowers.

The courses will last six weeks, the announcement said.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

| Name of Company | Par Value | Number Traded | High | Low | Closing Price |
|---|-----------|---------------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Islamic Bank 50% | JD 1,000 | 1,855 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| Jordan-Kuwait Bank | JD 1,000 | 4,079 | 2,260 | 2,250 | 2,260 |
| Jordan-Gulf Bank | JD 1,000 | 10,124 | 1,550 | 1,550 | 1,550 |
| Arab Investment Bank | JD 1,000 | 1,500 | 1,650 | 1,650 | 1,650 |
| Industrial Development Bank | JD 1,000 | 400 | 1,380 | 1,380 | 1,380 |
| Bank of Jordan | JD 5,000 | 20 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 |
| Cairo Amman Bank | JD 5,000 | 525 | 14,900 | 14,900 | 14,900 |
| Arab Bank Co. Ltd. | JD 10,000 | 450 | 135,000 | 135,000 | 135,000 |
| Arab Financial Corporation (Jordan) 80% | JD 10,000 | 260 | 13,920 | 13,800 | 13,920 |
| Petra Bank | JD 10,000 | 1,300 | 23,200 | 22,000 | 23,000 |
| Jordan Securities Co. | JD 10,000 | 352 | 17,200 | 17,100 | 17,200 |
| Jordan Insurance Co. | JD 1,000 | 977 | 14,200 | 14,000 | 14,200 |
| General Insurance Co. | JD 1,000 | 180 | 1,720 | 1,720 | 1,720 |
| Arabian Sea Insurance Co. | JD 5,000 | 275 | 11,600 | 11,500 | 11,500 |
| National Insurance Co. | JD 5,000 | 185 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| Jordan Electricity Co. | JD 1,000 | 103 | 2,050 | 2,030 | 2,050 |
| Arab International Hotels Co. | JD 1,000 | 14,250 | 1,260 | 1,260 | 1,260 |
| Arabian Investment and International Trading Co. | JD 1,000 | 106,942 | 1,480 | 1,420 | 1,470 |
| International Contracting and Investments Co. | JD 1,000 | 700 | 0,860 | 0,850 | 0,860 |
| Dar Al Sha'b for Press, Publications and Distribution | JD 1,000 | 1,000 | 0,960 | 0,960 | 0,960 |
| Irbid District Electricity Co. | JD 1,000 | 100 | 1,240 | 1,240 | 1,240 |
| Garage Owners Federation Office Co. | JD 1,000 | 553 | 12,500 | 12,350 | 12,500 |
| Arab Development and Investments Co. | JD 2,000 | 1,700 | 1,600 | 1,590 | 1,600 |
| Jordan Dairy Co. | JD 1,000 | 475 | 1,290 | 1,280 | 1,280 |
| Arab Aluminium Industries Co. | JD 1,000 | 16,350 | 1,480 | 1,480 | 1,470 |
| Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co. | JD 1,000 | 200 | 3,840 | 3,840 | 3,840 |
| National Steel Industries | JD 1,000 | 1,750 | 2,310 | 2,300 | 2,300 |
| Dar Al Daw'a Development and Investment Co. | JD 1,000 | 890 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 |
| Mas Blades Manufacturing Co. | JD 1,000 | 1,000 | 0,750 | 0,750 | 0,750 |
| Jordan Ceramics Industries Co. | JD 1,000 | 1,350 | 1,120 | 1,120 | 1,120 |
| Jordan Glass Factories Co. | JD 1,000 | 2,000 | 0,910 | 0,910 | 0,910 |
| Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co. | JD 1,000 | 560 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. | JD 1,000 | 500 | 3,700 | 3,700 | 3,700 |
| Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co. | JD 5,000 | 300 | 6,100 | 6,100 | 6,100 |
| Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. | JD 5,000 | 709 | 8,490 | 8,480 | 8,490 |
| Jordan Cement Factories Co. | JD 10,000 | 54 | 19,300 | 19,200 | 19,200 |

Total volume of shares traded on Saturday, May 23, 1981: JD 390,999
Total number of shares traded: 173,798

Government Development Bonds

| Year of Maturity | Par Value | Number Traded | Volume Traded | High | Low |
|------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|--------|--------|
| 1989 8 1/4% | JD 10,000 | 700 | 7,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

SECRETARY WANTED

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NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

AMMAN, May 23 (J.T.) — The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) has nearly completed work on a scientific programme for oil prospecting in Jordan, a report in Al Rai newspaper said today. It quoted NRA sources as saying that the authority, in cooperation with a consulting firm, will supervise the oil exploration work under this programme. The NRA's administrative and technical system is being overhauled and modern exploration equipment is being acquired for this purpose, the report added.

AMMAN, May 23 (Petra) — A 13-member delegation from the National Consultative Council (NCC) will pay an official visit to Iraq starting on Wednesday. It was announced here today. The delegation will be led by NCC President Ahmad Tarawneh.

AMMAN, May 23 (Petra) — The drivers and Vehicles Licensing Department today instituted new procedures to test drivers applying for licences. The eye specialist at the department said that coloured traffic lights will be used to test the ability to distinguish colours. He added that the department has decided to publish a book about first aid to be distributed to every citizen seeking a licence. A full first-aid test will be given to all applicants for licences, he said.

AMMAN, May 23 (J.T.) — A badia police patrol unit yesterday seized a pickup truck loaded with 84 cartons of smuggled cigarettes. The vehicle and the contraband have been handed over to the concerned authorities, a spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said. Also according to the spokesman, 37 incidents occurred in Jordan in the past 24 hours, including 11 road accidents, which caused the death of two people and the injury of 14 others. A 17-year-old girl was admitted to a hospital in Amman yesterday, but was pronounced dead on arrival. The doctor in charge said that she had swallowed a quantity of rat poison. The body has been transferred to the University of Jordan Hospital for autopsy, and an inquiry is being held into the case.

AMMAN, May 23 (Petra) — Qatari Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Ali Ahmad Al Ansari will arrive in Amman on Monday for a four-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of Her Highness Princess Basma, the chairman of the board of trustees of the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund. Mr. Ansari will meet with Princess Basma and the fund's board, as well as the ministers of social development and labour, for talks on boosting cooperation between Qatar and Jordan in social development and labour. The Qatari minister is also scheduled to visit a number of social institutions in Jordan and tour archaeological sites in the country.

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P.O. Box 925229 Amman

WHAT'S GOING ON

- #### Exhibitions
- The University of Jordan Alumni Club marks Independence Day with an exhibition celebrating the Jordanian heritage. The exhibition opens to members and their friends at 6:30 p.m., at club premises.
 - The British Council presents sculpture from its permanent collection, at the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts. The exhibition is open to the public from 10 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3-6 p.m. and remains open daily except Tuesday.
 - The French Cultural Centre presents an exhibition of photographs by members of the centre's photography club, at the centre's hall in Jabal Luweibdeh.
 - The British Council presents "Recent Prints from Britain", exhibition of original prints by Hockney, Knage, Fassolas and many others. This exhibition, held previously at the council Amman, is on display in the foyer of Alcazar Hotel in Aqaba.
- #### Spring Festival
- The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities presents the Spring Festival of art, which was celebrated in Aqaba last month, at Alia Art Gallery in Shmeisani.
- #### Films
- The French Cultural Centre presents "Nous ne vieillirons pas ensemble". The show starts at 7:30 p.m., at the centre in Jabal Luweibdeh.
 - The Goethe Institute presents "Stephen and the White Birds" film for children. The show starts at 4:30 p.m., at the institute Jabal Amman (in English).

SECRETARY WANTED

by J.V. Deco-Silcon

A female secretary who commands Arab and English typing and can operate a tel. machine and organise a filing system, with good English. Qualifications: no less than a tawjihi certificate. The salary is good and commensurate with efficiency.

Candidates please contact tel. n. 30848, Amman between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

كلمة من القادى

Words and images to serve developmental goals

Text and photos
by Mohammad Ayish
for the Jordan Times

AMMAN — When the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) sponsored conferences and seminars at its headquarters here last year, various problems often arose with the introduction of a multi-media centre at AOAS. Problems have been all-substantially, according to the centre's director, Dr. Luay Al

Qadi, are concerned with providing services and audiovisual materials to trainees and participants in programmes associated with AOAS activities. He told the Jordan Times, "The centre works to document AOAS activities with photos, films, audio and video

cassettes," Dr. Qadi said. He added that a resume of the activities documented would be sent to the headquarters of the Arab League in Tunisia so that concerned officials can examine it and keep it in the league's annual activities file.

The activities of the multi-media centre are not confined to the programmes of the AOAS, but also serve as learning aides for other organisations affiliated with the organisation. "We lend films, cassettes and equipment to other organisations with whom we have close relations," Dr. Qadi said.

Such organisations include the Amman-based Public Administration Institute as well as other international organisations concerned with administration, he said. The material supplied by the centre to other organisations is referred to as a "learning package," and it includes all equipment necessary to serve the intended purpose, Dr. Qadi said.

The AOAS multi-media centre also provides consulting services for the Arab League on equi-

The multi-media centre at the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences documents the organisation's activities with audio-visual materials and provides translation services. Its services are also available to other organisations which have close relations with the AOAS.

ment specifications. "I usually give advice on certain equipment the Arab League intends to buy, from the technical point of view," Dr. Qadi said.

The most outstanding service of the centre is the simultaneous interpretation system, which provides a convenient atmosphere for foreign participants in AOAS-sponsored gatherings, according to Dr. Qadi. But this system is still under construction, and taking its place for now is an ordinary translation system, in which the interpreter has to wait until the main speaker comes to a pause.

"The need for such systems arose because foreign participants in our conferences are on the increase," Dr. Qadi said. He cited as an example a two-week seminar on urban public transport administration recently held at AOAS headquarters. The speech of the Romanian charge d'Affaires in Amman at the seminar had to be translated in the "pause-talk" mode.

The simultaneous interpretation system makes use of a "moderation box" that determines the language in which the translation will be heard. The box is linked to various receivers arranged in such a way that each participant can have his own system in front of him.

Another important aspect of the multi-media centre is its stu-

dio, which is equipped with video cameras, lights, video and audio cassettes, as well as remote microphones.

"This equipment is of major significance, not only for us but for conferences outside Jordan," Dr. Qadi said. He said that his centre has supplied all necessary equipment to a conference on time-management being held in Tunis.

"We have supplied the participants with film, video and audio cassettes, script, slides, photos and transparencies, all dealing with the concept of time in developing countries and all produced by our centre," he said. This learning package aims at achieving specific objectives related to certain topics, to help trainees interact with the subject matter independently.

All the centre's learning packages are produced either by the AOAS staff or by Arab experts on a contract basis. "After we decide on the subject of the production, we require a scientific paper," Dr. Qadi said. By this, he meant an investigative paper on the topic of production, including facts and figures. The text is written either by AOAS experts or by leading Arab experts in their fields.

The third major service provided by the centre is a closed-circuit television system. "All learning rooms in this building have

TV terminals linked to a main transmission base in the studio," Dr. Qadi said. The closed-circuit system will enable everyone in the building to watch the same programme from his room, he said.

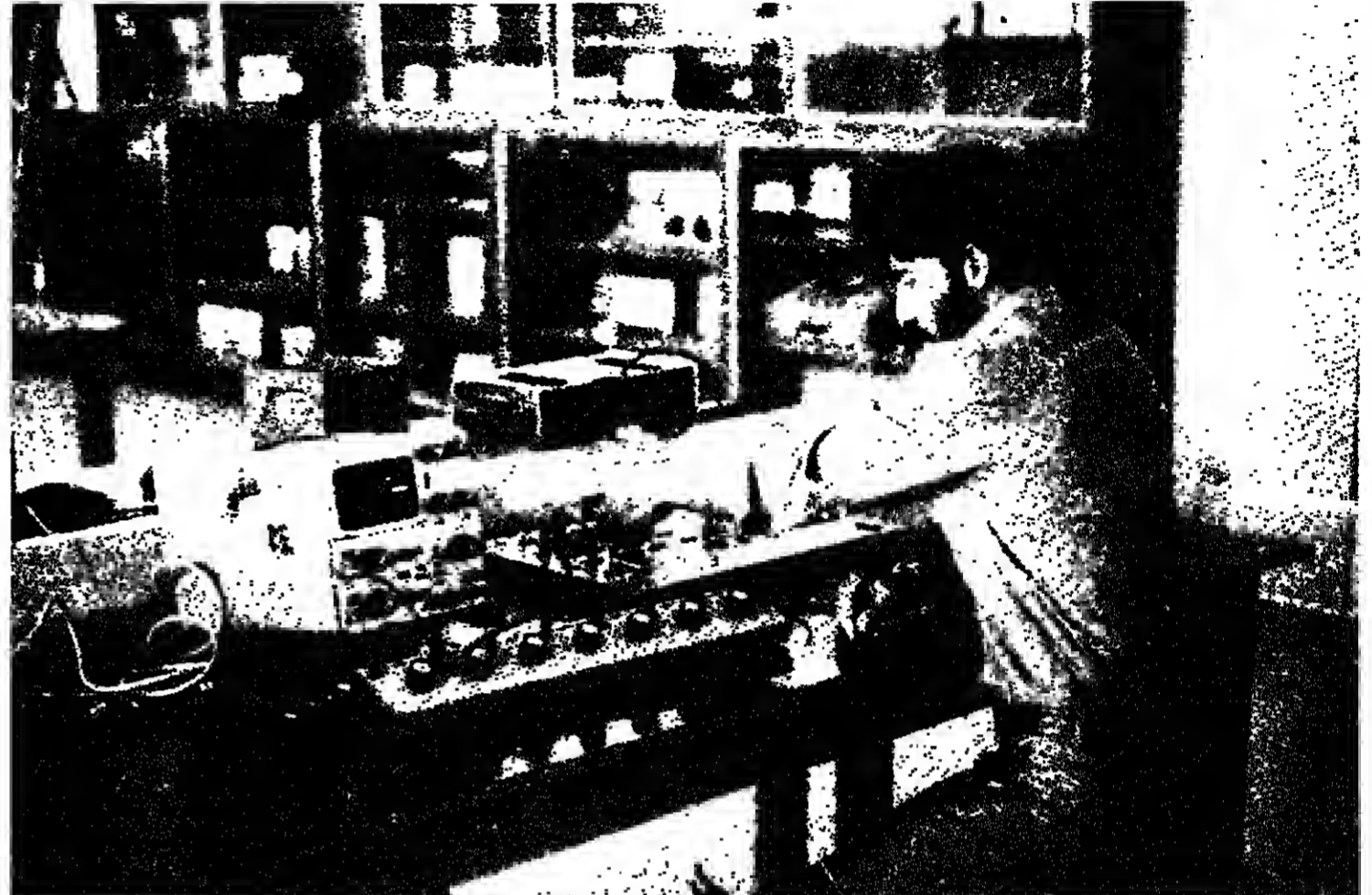
The TV system is usually used for big conferences or during training courses where participants are scattered in more than one place, he said.

The achievements of the seven-month-old multi-media centre are impressive, but it still has problems. "We don't have any problems with equipment, but our problems arise from a serious shortage of technicians," Dr. Qadi complained.

The centre is now interviewing applicants for employment, hoping to fill this technical gap, he said.



Conferences such as this one at the AOAS can avail themselves of the multi-media centre's translation facilities.



The AOAS' multi-media centre makes use of a variety of sophisticated apparatus.



Al Qadi

Housewives starting over again

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Fifty years ago, it was rare for a woman over 20 to think of pursuing any of study, let alone to take a prolonged one.

Jordanian mothers and grandmothers jump at the chance to educate their children and refresh their memories without the hint of a blush. Such women are now taking a "short course" in secretarial skills at Princess Community College. The two-day, four-day-a-week course was originated to enable women to cope more efficiently with changing times. — since it is as easy as it has been, are sometimes obligated to work.

Basic secretarial skills — typing and office work — are taught in the English-French languages.

The course was set up by the Ministry of Education to prepare and induce them to join the labour market," Dr. Raddah Khatib, dean of the Princess Community College, told the Jordan Times.

Most of the participants are housewives and the afternoon classes are held at their homes. Their children are grown up, and they come to class with an eagerness comparable to that of a school child.

"I want to learn," Dr. Khatib said, adding that the courses are not a waste of time, as many of the students are on the verge of prosperous careers in the private sector.

Of the students who have had secretarial experience, "but they got married and had children, they left their jobs," Dr.

Khatib said. "Now they want to start again."

Others feel that by updating their knowledge, they can be of more use to their families.

Since more women are working these days, these mothers and grandmothers do not want to miss the boat. "They want to jump on the bandwagon the same as everybody else, and add to the family's income," Dr. Khatib said.

The course is something of an experiment, and if it succeeds, more courses will follow at other community colleges in Jordan.

"It is high time that we use the potential of our women to the utmost," Dr. Khatib said, "and by giving these courses we are really giving our women a chance."

Upon graduation, all 40 very happy women will receive diplomas, which will help them in getting a job.

Most of the women now taking the course feel that they are now capable of handling challenges posed by their children. Says one grandmother, "Now I can proudly answer my grandson's questions without feeling at a loss for words."

Others say that they want to replace the secretaries in their husbands' offices. "We won't have anything to complain about then," one said.

As for Dr. Khatib, she says she is constantly encouraging her friends to take these short courses, "because nothing is better than a little knowledge!"

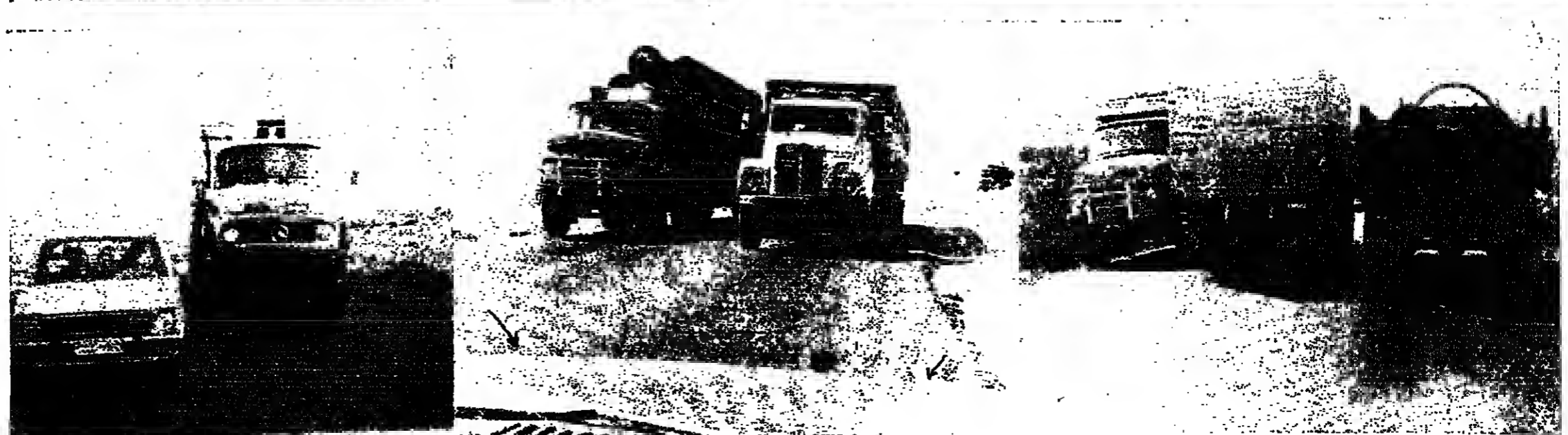
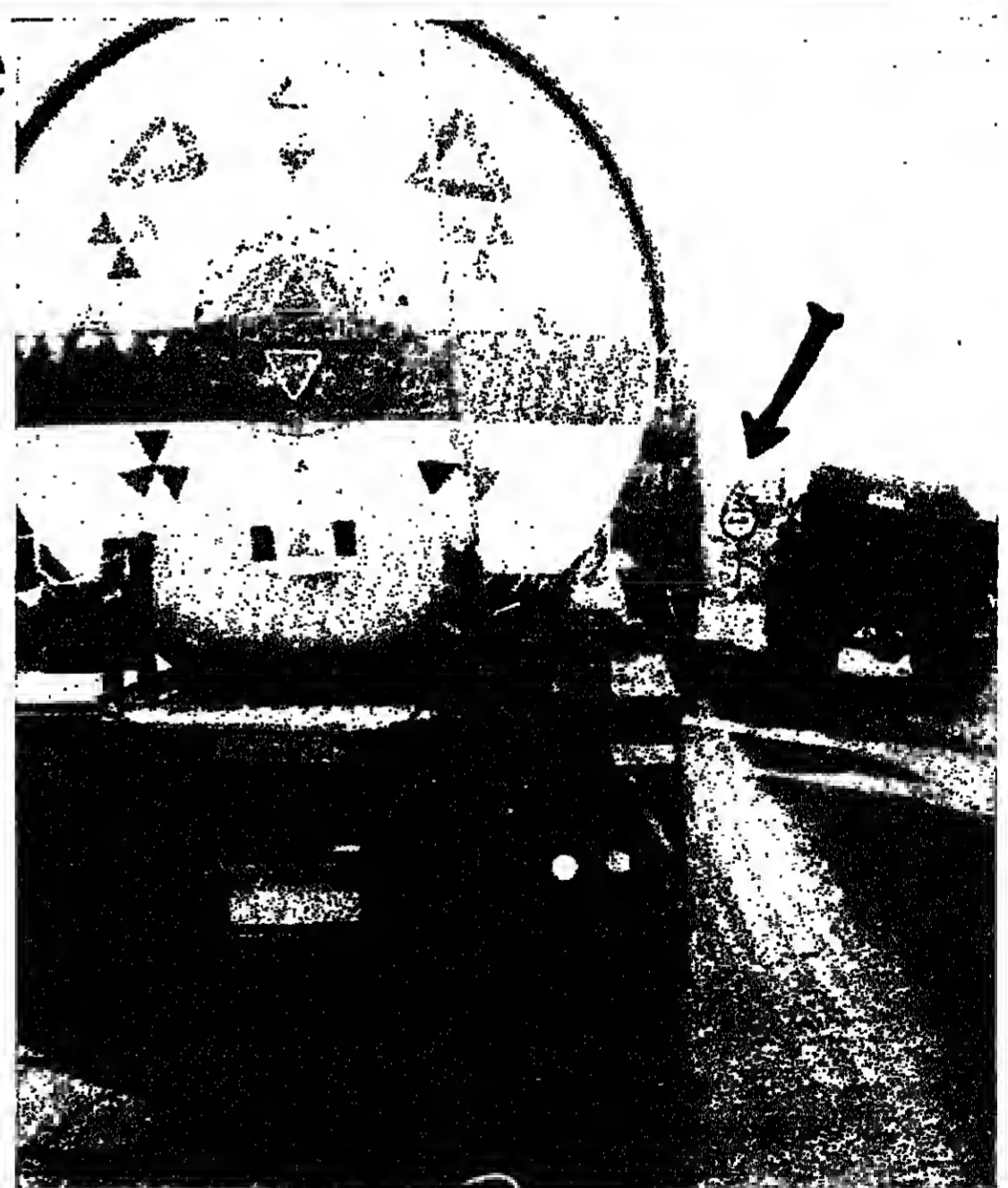
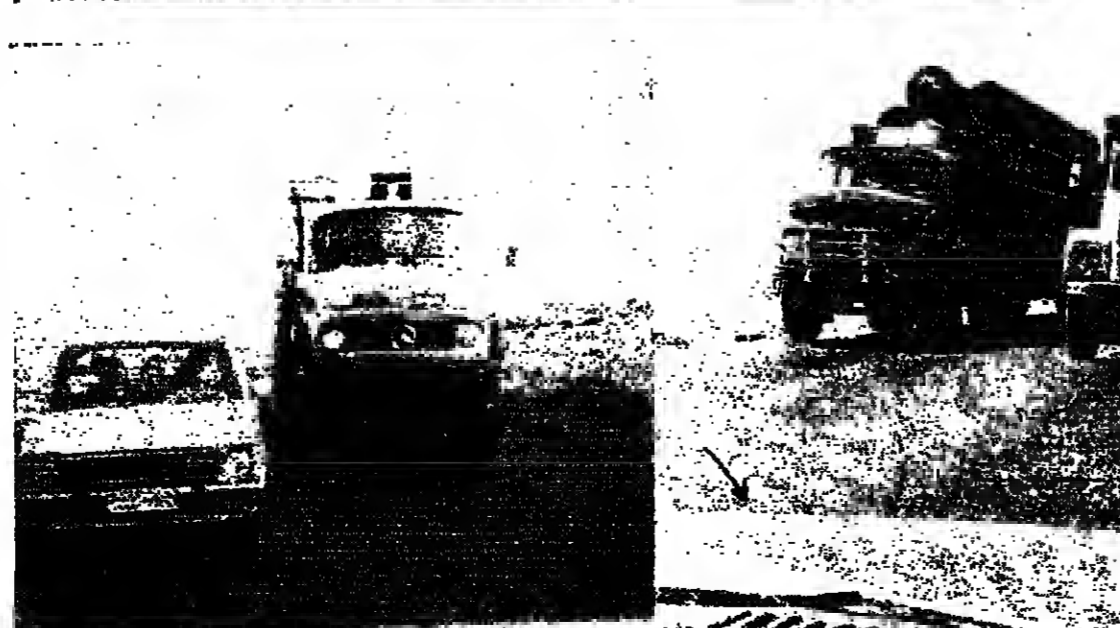
A hair-raising ride on the desert road

AMMAN, May 23 (J.T.) — Two Jordan Press Foundation staff members last week took a drive down the Desert Highway towards Aqaba. They were, to say the least, intrigued with the behaviour around them on the road.

In these photos by Yousef Al 'Allan: one truck, obeying the sign forbidding overtaking on the left, naturally decides to do so on the other side (right); a driver judges that the two-lane highway is spacious enough for three trucks side-by-side (bottom right); while at one point the intrepid journalists narrowly avoid a collision with an overtaking truck coming in the opposite direction (bottom centre); one overtaking truck feels the lack of space between the car

he is overtaking and the one ahead is no obstacle (bottom left); while two trucks together make one wonder whether the highway is a one-way route.

"It is not so important to station radar-equipped cars in hidden positions along the Desert Highway to catch speeders," reporter Abdul Wahab Zughheit comments. "Neither is it crucial to inspect a vehicle for side lights and the condition of the horn, at the same time leaving heavy trucks to act as they will, and commit other and more serious violations. It is important to station traffic patrol cars along the highway in a bid to try to stop them from overtaking so recklessly."



The risks of putting U.S. troops in Sinai

By William J. Porter



AMID THE general concern fostered by the media after the dispatch of a military training group to El Salvador, the public in the United States seems quite unaware that its government is under strong foreign pressure to send a force of 4,000 soldiers to police the Egyptian-Israeli border beginning next year.

The Americans, in addition to providing the manpower, would also defray the considerable costs of this mission, for which the terms of reference - status of the force, duration of its mission... etc. - have not been fixed. The force, which would be heavily armed, would replace the small civilian observer group now in Sinai. No one in Washington can describe the support package (medics, P.N.C. commissaries, schools) that ordinarily accompanies a force that size.

This military unit was first described by Prime Minister Begin, its originator, as "multinational" in character. That concept was accepted by the Carter administration at the request of Israel, supported by Egypt; but, like other aspects of the Camp David "Peace Treaty," the controversial nature of the proposal was apparently not scrutinized carefully before President Carter consented to it.

That commitment may soon become a source of major embarrassment for President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig because it now appears that the "multinational" feature of the force is definitely fading in the face of severe opposition, both regional and worldwide.

Let us review the original Israeli stipulations: Mr. Begin convinced Mr. Carter that such a force is indispensable; Mr. Begin wanted it organized by the United States; the United Nations should not be involved; no permanent member of the Security Council (except the U.S.) should contribute to it; and, if approval arose in the U.N. or elsewhere, the U.S. government

would itself undertake to organize the force.

The Soviets, who were prominent on the Israeli list of those Mr. Begin did not desire as participants, have made it clear that they would veto any such proposal in the Security Council. The Arab/Israeli nations and an overwhelming majority of the Third World have multitudinous objections. Even the Egyptians are markedly reticent about having a foreign force of that size and power in position on their border with Israel.

Thus, when opposition to his project became evident, Mr. Begin was well prepared; he reacted by sending his foreign minister, Mr. Shamir, to Washington to remind Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig that Mr. Carter had made a commitment, and he invited their attention to the fact that the force must be in position on the Sinai border about one year from now. Mr. Haig listened to Mr. Shamir and sent an official of the Middle East bureau of the State Department to occupied Jerusalem and Cairo where he, too, listened while steering clear of substance.

In this situation, everything will depend on Mr. Reagan's and Mr. Haig's perception of U.S. priorities in that region and American public reaction. They are aware that at a time when the small training group the U.S. has in El Salvador is causing concern at home, Israel is expecting the U.S. to muster, equip, and sustain a battle-ready force 81 times larger and to place it in a very dangerous part of the world. As noted, no time limit has been fixed for the duration of its stay.

All this begs more than one question: Why is an American force needed to maintain order there? Did not the Israelis and Egyptians recently sign a peace treaty? Why do they not make their own arrangements to police their border?

Experts agree that the placing

of a large U.S. military force on the Sinai border before reaching solutions to the problems of the occupied West Bank, Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights would sound the death knell for our hope of negotiating base facilities elsewhere in Southwest Asia and other Muslim areas. Any attempt to brush past issues vital to all Arab states will ensure that our search for "facilities" will fail. The key to positive results in that respect lies in tackling first the difficult matter of the Israeli-Arab dispute. There is no way around that necessity.

Those in Washington who are advocating the use of Etzion and Ras Banas in the Sinai by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force should ponder the lessons of history. Foreign bases in the Arab World have caused the disappearances of dynasties, republics, dictatorships, and colonial powers alike; Nasser acquired the respect and admiration of the British by forcing the British to lower their flag at Suez; Sadat achieved fame among the Arabs when he evicted the Soviets; Qussein rallied the Iraqis by promising to chase the British Air Force out of Habbaniyah and by destroying the British political structure in Iraq.

And what proved to be Libyan leader Qadhafi's greatest assets in his long for power but the American air base near Tripoli, and his vow to subjugate the oil companies. In acquiring those interests there, the U.S. paid little attention to the hopes and problems of the Libyan people.

The proper priorities are important. If they are not carefully determined, the next officer who emerges from the Egyptian Army in a bid for power will also find a ready-made issue of exactly the same nature that his predecessors in other lands found so advantageous.

William J. Porter is a retired U.S. diplomat. His most recent post was Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

(Reprinted from The Christian Science Monitor.)

They goofed

AND NOW, one has to deal with the possibility that American policy in the Middle East has been formulated recently on the basis of a wrong assumption... Amazing as this may seem, it is nevertheless a new fact that has serious implications. The United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) estimated as early as 1977 that the Soviet Union would stop being energy self-sufficient in the mid-1980s and would have to import energy. This, in the eyes of American officials, would also mean that the Soviets would contemplate a move into the Gulf region as a means of assuring access to oil that they would require after the mid-1980s. Now, however, the CIA has revised its estimates and concludes that the Soviet Union will remain a net exporter of energy well into the late 1980s, if not beyond. The American posture in the Middle East during the past several years has been predicated on the probability that Moscow would move into the Gulf as it moved into Afghanistan. That assumption now appears to be wrong. What, then, does one conclude? First, one concludes that those who have gone along with Washington's analysis of Soviet intentions in this region have been rather badly duped, intentionally or not. Second, one concludes that the thesis of most Arab states -- that the Soviets and Americans should fight their global battles somewhere else -- is essentially correct. And third, one concludes that there are common interests developing between the Arabs and the Soviets, based on the status of both as future oil exporters with parallel desires to maintain a fair price for exported energy resources.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'Y: The statement which Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi made on Friday is a clear expression of the consistent pan-Arab line Jordan follows. It is also an affirmation that this country will spare no effort in strengthening the Arab ranks and Arab solidarity to achieve the supreme pan-Arab interest.

Needless to say, Jordan has condemned Israel's fabrication of the missile crisis in the Bekaa Valley from the very start, and warned that it is a pretext Israel is using to justify its new, large-scale aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinians. This is the position which was affirmed by the foreign minister.

It is clear now that Israel's fabrication and escalation of the crisis has aggravated tension in the area. Through its aggressive practices against the Palestinians and Lebanese and through its threats, it is making Israel playing with fire. This was evident from the speech which Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev made on Friday, warning against any rash action which might push the Middle East towards a military confrontation and involve other areas.

The continuation of the arrogant Israeli policy, its fabrication of the crisis, and its insistence on aggression are among the factors contributing to international tension, and Washington should understand the consequences of such a policy before it is too late.

Jordan has warned more than once against leaving Israel to do whatever it likes, and has

pointed to the significance of the time element and the dangers of confrontation which the Israeli policy might lead to. While the Arabs are standing united to save the area from a catastrophe, and while indications are that Israel's playing with fire has produced sparks which have reached the superpowers, we should remark that the U.S. administration can help prevent the catastrophe by going along with the Arab and international will to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression, and to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their national rights. The world has an interest in establishing peace and stability in the area, and checking Israel's whims and expansionist ambitions.

AL DUSTOUR: We do not understand the wisdom behind Washington's quick rejection of the proposals put forth by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev calling for an international conference to discuss the Middle East problem. At a time when the spectre of destructive wars prevailing in the area because of the missile crisis fabricated by Israel, while the Palestinian and Lebanese are suffering annihilation at the hands of Israel and while the mediation of American envoy Philip Habib is focused on persuading Syria to leave its forces in Lebanon vulnerable to the Israeli air force instead of persuading Israel to stop violating Lebanese air space and shelling densely-populated towns and villages, the quick U.S. rejection of the Soviet proposal can neither be accepted or understood.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 5

5:30 Kur'an
5:45 Cartoons
6:09 Children's Programme
7:00 Programme Preview
7:10 Programme on Sports
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:30 T.V. Magazine
10:20 Arabic series
11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Variety Programme
7:01 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 "A Sharp intake of breath"
9:10 Play of the Week
10:00 News in English
10:15 The Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign off
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:30 Pop Session
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Country Meets Folk
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Listeners' Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newdesk
19:30 Music
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:03 Evening Show
22:00 Sign off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
04:00 Newdesk 04:30 Moment
Musical 04:45 Financial Review
04:55 Reflections 05:00 World
News: British Press Review 05:15
Letterbox 05:30 The Maid of the
Mill 05:45 Letter from America
06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Jazz for the
asking 07:00 World News: News
about Britain 07:15 From Our Own
Correspondent 07:30 Classical
Record Review 07:45 The Captain's
Dull 08:00 World News: Reflections
08:15 The Pleasure's

Yours 09:00 World News: British
Press Review 09:15 People and
Politics 09:45 Sports Review 10:15
Ol' Kings and Men 10:30 Religious
Service 11:00 World News: News
about Britain 11:15 Letter from
America 11:30 Play of the Week
12:30 Baker's Half-Dragon 13:00
World News: Commentary 13:15
Yours Faithfully 13:30 Short Story
13:45 The Tiny Myatt Request
Show 14:30 The Jason Explanation
15:00 Radio Newscast 15:15 Concert
Hall 16:00 World News:
Commentary 16:15 From our own
Correspondent 16:35 Financial
Review 16:45 Letter from America
17:00 World News: Meridian 17:30
Interlude 17:45 Sportscast 18:00
World News: News about Britain
18:15 Radio Newscast 18:30 For
they shall be comforted 19:00 Country
Sings 19:15 Many 20:00 World
News: Commentary 20:15 Letterbox
20:30 Sunday Half-Hour
21:00 A Composer Speaks 21:15
The Pleasure's Yours 22:00 World
News 22:09 Science in Action 22:40
Reflections 22:45 Sportscast 23:00
World News: Commentary 23:15
Letter from America 23:30 Brain
of Britain 1981

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30
News on the hour and 28 min. after
each hour 17:00 News and New
Products (USA) 17:15 Critics
Choice 17:30 Studio One 18:00 Special
English: News/Words and their
stories, feature "People in America"
18:30 Music USA (Standards)
19:00 News and Topical
Reports 19:15 News Horizons
19:30 Issues in the News 20:00 Special
English: News/Words and their
stories 20:15 The Concert Hall
21:00 News and New Products
USA 21:15 Critics Choice 21:30
Studio One

AMMAN AIRPORT FOR SUNDAY

ARRIVALS:
7:40 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo
8:55 Amman
9:30 Jeddah (SV)
9:40 Kuwait
9:45 Abu Dhabi
9:55 Beirut
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
11:40 Cairo (EA)
14:00 Jeddah (SV)
15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo
16:35 Athens
16:45 Rawalpindi (BA)
16:45 Tunis, Tripoli
17:45 Houston, New York,
Al Amman Vienna
17:35 Paris

17:35 Brussels, Geneva
17:35 Cairo
18:00 London
18:30 Rome, Damascus (Alitalia)
18:30 Rome
18:30 Zurich, Geneva (SR)
19:05 Frankfurt
19:50 Frankfurt
20:00 Beirut (MEA)
23:40 Cairo (EA)
24:00 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

3:30 Cairo
7:00 Amman
7:15 Beirut
8:30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
19:50 Cairo (EA)
9:25 London (BA)
9:30 London (BA)
9:55 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Frankfurt
10:10 Rome
10:45 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
11:00 Amsterdam, N. York
11:10 Athens
11:20 Cairo
12:00 London
12:05 Riyadh (SV)
13:00 Cairo
15:00 Jeddah (SV)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
17:45 London (BA)
18:50 Abu Dhabi
19:00 Kuwait
19:10 Bahrain, Doha
19:20 Doha
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:30 Cairo
20:30 Dubai, Muscat
21:30 Bangkok
01:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Abdol Kader Al-Lala 56046
Abdol Rahim Bader 72002

Zarga:
Hussam Sb'ban 86432

PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Nairoukh 23672
Umm Othaina 81320

Zarga:
Al Adham (-)

TAXIS:
Jerusalem 39655
Trafalgar 25021
Al Amman 50550
Faisal 22051

Al Burj 61028

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hava Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.M.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.31 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.31 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelpia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.31 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also musics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al-Qal'a Citadel Hill. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 31128
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweidh, Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

PRAYER TIMES FOR SUNDAY

Fajr 2:57
Sunrise 4:35
Dhuhr 11:32
'Asr 3:14
Maghreb 6:34
Isha 8:19

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 98.3/98.5
Lebanese pound 78.9/79.8
Syrian pound 49.9/49.6
Iraqi dinar 725.3/731.6
Kuwaiti dinar 1198.8/1201.1
Egyptian pound 392.5/396.2
Qatari riyal 91/91.2
UAE dirham 91/7/91
Omani riyal 962.1/964.3
U.S. dollar 333/335
U.K. sterling 689.3/693.4
W. German mark 144/144.9
Swiss franc 160.7/161.7
Italian lire 28,929.1
(for every 100) 59,661
French franc 129,4/131.3
Swedish crown 67.6/68
Belgium franc 88.2/88.7
Japanese yen 149.6/151.5
(for every 100)

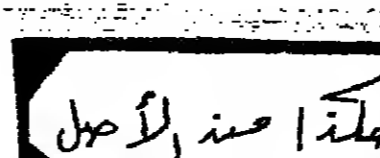
FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An especially good day and evening to extend your knowledge beyond present boundaries. You may be eager to make changes now but this is not the right time.
ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Contacting progressive and clever individuals can result in your own advancement at this time. Strive for happiness.
TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Follow your intuitive hunches now since they can be helpful in your dealings with others. Flash that winning smile more.
GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Contacting influential persons today can be the best means through which you can advance in career matters.
MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Your intuitive perception is keen now, so put it to good use and gain your objectives. Plan the coming week's activity.
LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Study contracts you have made and if any revisions are necessary, get at them early. An expert can give excellent advice.
VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study new ways to cut down on expenses. Listen carefully to what a family member has to say and follow the advice.
LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Engage in recreational activities with congenials. Carry through with ideas of a creative nature in your spare time.
SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study your surroundings and make improvements where needed. Make plans to have more abundance in the days ahead.
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A good day to visit places where you can gain a better appreciation of life. Think kindly of others.
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan how to make your possessions more valuable. Ideal day for meditating and searching for the truth.
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Visit good friends and show that you value the relationship. A day when you can easily make a good impression on others.
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Engage in confidential work that could make the future loom brighter for you. Express happiness with close ties.
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be interested in the latest trends and inventions. Be sure to give the right spiritual and ethical training to keep this mind working along constructive channels. Give the finest education you can afford.
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

MARKET PRICES

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|--|-----|-----|
| Tomatoes | 80 | 50 | Garlic | 140 | 140 |
| Eggplant | 150 | 100 | Carrots | 110 | 80 |
| Potatoes (imported) | 100 | 80 | Turnips | 70 | 70 |
| Marrow (small) | 200 | 150 | Bananas (from makhmar) | 235 | 160 |
| Marrow (large) | 100 | 70 | Dates | 251 | 251 |
| Cucumber (small) | 220 | 180 | Apples (American, Japanese red, waxed) | 420 | 420 |
| Cucumber (large) | 110 | 80 | Apples (Double Red) | 300 | 250 |
| Peas | 120 | 120 | Apples (Starken) | 210 | 170 |
| String beans | 230 | 170 | Apples (Golden) | 260 | 200 |
| Potatoes (local) | 125 | 100 | Apples (Shammouti) | 200 | 200 |
| Lettuce (head) | 70 | 70 | Oranges (Valencia) | 150 | 100 |
| Cauliflower | 180 | 120 | Oranges (Waxed) | 120 | 120 |
| Bell pepper | 190 | 70 | Grapefruit | 160 | 160 |
| Cabbage | 70 | 70 | Lemon | 340 | 250 |
| Spinach | 120 | 120 | Coconut (apiece) | 200 | 200 |
| Onions (dry) | 90 | 90 | Water Melons | 150 | 150 |
| Onions (green) | 280 | 280 | | | |





BCCI HOLDINGS (LUXEMBOURG) SA

Incorporating: Bank of Credit & Commerce International SA Bank of Credit & Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd. and other group of banks.



Consolidated Statement of Condition

as at December 31, 1980

| | U.S.\$ 1980 | U.S.\$ 1979 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Cash on Hand | 30,627,612 | 24,088,915 |
| Due from Banks | 2,098,790,358 | 1,460,160,803 |
| Loans and Advances (less provision for possible loan losses) | 2,425,765,575 | 1,863,939,888 |
| Advances under Refinance Schemes of Central Banks and Government Agencies | 130,261,597 | 141,075,387 |
| Investment in Securities and Bonds | | |
| Short-term | 126,630,961 | 78,902,041 |
| Medium and Long-term | 168,776,180 | 123,548,394 |
| Investment in Affiliates | 49,229,992 | 33,480,819 |
| Short-term Receivables | 155,447,110 | 94,962,514 |
| Premises and Equipment | 80,599,545 | 56,936,424 |
| Other Assets | 72,336,604 | 41,845,758 |
| Total Assets | 5,338,465,534 | 3,918,940,943 |
| CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES | | |
| Capital: Authorised | 110,000,000 | 90,000,000 |
| Issued and Paid-up | 110,000,000 | 90,000,000 |
| Proposed Stock Dividend | 15,000,000 | — |
| Capital Notes | 40,000,000 | 30,000,000 |
| Subordinated Loan | 5,000,000 | — |
| General and Other Reserves | 101,132,301 | 75,575,029 |
| Retained Earnings | 7,837,360 | 16,229,031 |
| Minority Interest in Subsidiaries | 12,965,512 | 14,093,721 |
| Total Capital Fund | 291,935,173 | 225,897,781 |
| Floating Rate Notes | 12,000,000 | — |
| Due to Banks | 544,692,685 | 500,084,928 |
| Demand Deposits | 881,175,808 | 631,052,290 |
| Savings and Time Deposits | 3,263,999,932 | 2,313,051,881 |
| Deposits from Central Banks and Government Agencies for Refinance Schemes | 137,157,238 | 121,508,497 |
| Total Deposits and Other Funds | 4,839,025,663 | 3,565,697,596 |
| Provision for Taxes | 29,530,822 | 16,527,498 |
| Short-term Payables | 95,616,058 | 49,526,711 |
| Other Liabilities | 82,357,818 | 61,291,357 |
| Capital Fund and Total Liabilities | 5,338,465,534 | 3,918,940,943 |
| CONTRA ACCOUNTS | | |
| Fiduciary Deposits | 84,208,499 | 87,469,764 |
| FEX (Futures) Buying/Selling | 88,407,441 | 83,244,404 |
| Acceptances | 98,260,386 | 59,456,398 |
| Letters of Credit | 691,270,078 | 434,645,391 |
| Letters of Guarantee | 842,929,357 | 743,541,357 |
| Bills for Collection | 301,587,598 | 187,258,824 |
| | <u>2,022,454,860</u> | <u>1,508,146,374</u> |

Consolidated Statement of Earnings

for the year ended December 31, 1980

| | U.S.\$ 1980 | U.S.\$ 1979 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| OPERATING INCOME | | |
| Interest and Discount | 504,005,023 | 310,156,694 |
| Commission and Exchange | 67,593,451 | 49,948,465 |
| Income on Investments | 26,925,025 | 20,796,439 |
| Other Income | 19,892,606 | 9,311,206 |
| | <u>618,416,105</u> | <u>390,212,804</u> |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | | |
| Interest Paid | 419,243,556 | 252,485,791 |
| Salaries and Related Costs | 53,954,179 | 40,344,066 |
| Occupancy Expenses | 21,529,287 | 18,703,541 |
| Depreciation on Premises and Equipment | 11,383,364 | 8,005,720 |
| Other Expenses | 48,201,207 | 35,842,273 |
| | <u>554,311,593</u> | <u>355,381,391</u> |
| Loan Loss Provision | 16,299,177 | 8,894,000 |
| | <u>570,610,770</u> | <u>364,275,391</u> |
| OPERATING PROFIT | 47,805,335 | 25,937,413 |
| Taxation | (22,655,705) | (9,657,039) |
| Profit after Taxation | 25,149,630 | 16,280,374 |
| Pre-Acquisition Profit (Net) | (595,835) | (475,486) |
| Minority Interest | (2,689,320) | (1,030,873) |
| | <u>21,864,475</u> | <u>14,774,015</u> |
| CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS | | |
| At beginning of year | 16,229,031 | 10,707,318 |
| Profit for the year | 21,864,475 | 14,774,015 |
| | <u>38,093,506</u> | <u>25,481,333</u> |
| Appropriations: | | |
| Dividends | | |
| Stock Dividend re 1979 | (5,000,000) | (5,000,000) |
| Proposed Stock Dividend re 1980 | (15,000,000) | (—) |
| Cash Dividend re 1979 | (3,750,000) | (—) |
| Reserves | | |
| Transfer to Legal Reserve | (1,200,898) | (911,783) |
| Transfer to General Reserve | (2,305,248) | (1,340,519) |
| Other Appropriations | (3,000,000) | (2,000,000) |
| | <u>7,837,360</u> | <u>16,229,031</u> |
| CARRIED FORWARD AT END OF YEAR | 7,837,360 | 16,229,031 |



THE BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL S.A. JORDAN BRANCHES BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 1980

LIABILITIES

| | 1980 JD | 1979 JD |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Current Accounts and Deposits on Demand | 3,029,648 | 2,549,879 |
| Saving and Notice Deposits | 18,397,338 | 14,380,973 |
| Deposits and Balances Due to Banks | 1,288,865 | 1,870,396 |
| Cash Deposits - Margins | 1,469,476 | 1,561,086 |
| Provisions | 365,851 | 236,688 |
| Other Credit Balances | 319,818 | 315,647 |
| Paid up Capital | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Legal Reserve | 197,148 | 135,265 |
| Other Reserves and Profit for remittance to Head Office | 323,374 | 270,438 |
| | <u>27,391,518</u> | <u>23,320,372</u> |

CONTRA ACCOUNTS

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Bank's commitments for documentary credits opened | 3,287,620 | 3,869,190 |
| Bank's commitments for guarantees for customers' accounts | 4,367,119 | 5,232,809 |
| Bank's commitments for acceptances for customers' accounts | 503,050 | 572,000 |

ASSETS

| | 1980 JD | 1979 JD |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Cash on Hand and Balances with Banks | 12,067,205 | 10,853,726 |
| Investment Portfolio | | |
| Government Bonds | | 1,025,000 |
| Commercial Bills Discounted | 1,023,684 | 878,276 |
| Current Accounts - Debit | 12,178,403 | 8,509,572 |
| Advances and Loans Granted | 1,398,143 | 1,233,070 |
| Fixed Assets (Less Depreciation) | 249,172 | 298,122 |
| Other Debit Balances | 474,911 | 522,606 |
| | <u>27,391,518</u> | <u>23,320,372</u> |

CONTRA ACCOUNTS

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Customers' commitments for documentary credits | 3,287,620 | 3,869,190 |
| Customers' commitments for guarantees | 4,367,119 | 5,232,809 |
| Customers' commitments for acceptances | 503,050 | 572,000 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1980

EXPENDITURE

| | 1980 JD | 1979 JD |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Interest Paid | 1,560,713 | 1,211,230 |
| Administrative and General Expenses | 347,410 | 271,739 |
| Depreciation and other Expenses | 128,405 | 110,069 |
| Net Profit Before Taxation | 618,810 | 466,405 |
| | <u>2,655,338</u> | <u>2,059,443</u> |

REVENUE

| | 1980 JD | 1979 JD |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Interest Received | 2,181,045 | 1,571,560 |
| Commission Received | 326,290 | 255,876 |
| Difference on Exchange | 91,681 | 120,672 |
| Other Revenue | 56,322 | 111,335 |
| | <u>2,655,338</u> | <u>2,059,443</u> |



REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

We have examined the financial statements of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A. Jordan Branches as at 31 December 1980 set out on pages 2 to 5 attached. Our examination included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary.

In our opinion the financial statements present a fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A. - Jordan Branches at 31 December 1980, and of the results of its operations for the year then ended.

Whinney Murray & Co.,
29 January 1981

ECONOMY

American anti-trust laws arouse resentment abroad

By Paul Cheeseright

LONDON: Sharp and sometimes bitter opposition to the application abroad of U.S. anti-trust regulations from governments in Europe and the Commonwealth has struck a chord in the U.S. Congress, although not in the U.S. Department of Justice. The growth of this antagonism has become intermingled with a muted and specialised Washington debate about the effects of anti-trust law on U.S. exporters.

Senator Charles Mathias, a Republican from Maryland, is seeking to have a commission established which would examine the application of anti-trust law, including its impact on foreign governments and foreign interests.

There are, explained a member of his staff, perceived inadequacies about the present application of anti-trust and the commission could see whether they are justified.

If a commission is set up, its findings might in the course of time lead to legislative change, but, in the past, there has been little change from administration to administration in the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, testifying to their central role in the U.S. system.

Anti-trust, indeed, has been part of U.S. economic life since the Sherman Act of 1890. Since

then, the basic idea has been refined by other legislation and a string of court decisions. "The anti-trust laws are the most important single tool for preserving competition in our economy, and have been characterised by the Supreme Court as the 'Magna Carta' of the free enterprise system," noted Mr. Charles Stark, chief of the foreign commerce section at the Justice Department's anti-trust division.

The aim of the laws is to keep the U.S. economy unfettered by restraints so that the consumer will receive goods at the lowest price consistent with business efficiency. The problem for those outside the U.S. is the claim which broadly states that any action outside the U.S. which has a bearing on U.S. commerce is subject to the application of the laws.

Foreign governments, however, are usually responsible for smaller and more vulnerable economies than that of the U.S. They do not have the same view as that traditionally espoused in the U.S. about what constitutes free competition.

They do not necessarily accept that free competition in all circumstances is morally good. Rather, they tend to see the setting of the degree of competition as a matter of public policy which needs adjusting according to circumstances.

In the U.S., on the other hand,

"there is a strong moral aspect of anti-trust; price-fixing is a heinous crime," as one independent Washington lawyer put it. This results in a mechanistic approach to anti-trust investigations which should take place regardless of the sensitivities of those outside the U.S. who might become involved.

With such a fundamental difference of approach, clashes are hardly surprising. When the U.S. Justice Department responded to complaints about the Australia-New Zealand-U.S. shipping conferences and mounted an investigation, it was doing precisely what it should have been doing according to the application of U.S. law. But it aroused the antagonism of the Australian Government, not only because it was tardy in notifying it of the investigation, but also because the Australian Government felt it was quite capable of regulating its own foreign commerce.

The Australian Government could properly claim, according to its own lights, that its sovereignty had been infringed; if the U.S. Government had any complaint about how the Australian export effort was being directed, then the matter should have been referred to it at diplomatic level.

But this sort of incident does more than arouse fears among foreign governments that their independence is threatened by the application of U.S. anti-trust laws.

It also arouses resentment in the Justice Department that foreign governments are not prepared to help it to act in support of an absolute principle -- free competition.

There seems to be, in short, mutual incomprehension. In the latest wide-ranging explanation of U.S. anti-trust application outside the U.S., Mr. Joel Davidow, director of policy planning at the Justice Department's anti-trust division, implied that the rest of the world is in debt to the U.S.

"There can be no doubt that the U.S., notwithstanding certain aberrational proclivities it shares with many other nations, has led the world in adherence to the OECD and U.N. resolutions on the control of restrictive business practices... The U.S. is certainly the world leader not only in enforcement activities but also in cooperation, consultation and the exchange of information," he said.

There is, however, a further difficulty for foreign governments. While it may be possible to reach agreement with the U.S. on the resolution of specific anti-trust issues, this is not possible where private U.S. interests are involved.

"The U.S. remains one of the few countries with a private right of action for injuries flowing from anti-trust violations. Our nation is also the only one that has the spe-

cial incentive of treble damages," observed Mr. John Sbeneffeld, Associate Attorney-General during the Carter years.

Treble damages involve taking the amount of injury (or the level of compensation which would be due under British law) and multiplying by three -- a practice which is anathema to the British authorities and which has been countered by the Protection of Trading Interests Act 1980.

Private actions in the U.S. may become increasingly important in the framing of public policy outside the U.S., towards anti-trust. In the first place there are many more such actions. Mr. Sbeneffeld said that the number in the U.S. (most of which would have been purely domestic in scope) had risen from fewer than 300 in 1960 to 1,457 in the year last June.

Second, the private action brought by Westinghouse Electric against U.S. and international uranium producers, including members of the Rio Tinto-Zinc group of London, alleging the existence of a cartel, has been, more than any other single action, the catalyst for foreign action against the application abroad of U.S. anti-trust laws.

From the point of view of foreign governments, not only was there objection to the Westinghouse claim for treble damages, which could have run over \$3 billion, but the cartel, whose

existence is no longer the subject of dispute, was established with governmental connivance precisely because the U.S., had placed an import embargo on uranium. The case now seems unlikely to be brought to trial at the scheduled date in September.

Partly to ease the strain involved by private companies clashing with public interests overseas, the U.S. authorities have been making some play of court judgments which empower U.S. courts to engage in "balancing" -- that is, balancing the diplomatic factors against the details of the case in dispute. Since 1978, foreign governments have been encouraged to contact U.S. courts directly and state their position in "amicus curiae" briefs.

But the fact remains that foreign governments are not necessarily prepared to place their interests at the mercy of U.S. courts. In the European and Commonwealth view, courts adjudicate, they do not define policy.

Thus, to safeguard their interests and protect their companies, countries such as the U.K., Australia, Canada, New Zealand and France have passed legislation to block, in various ways, the passage of evidence and the appearance of witnesses at U.S. courts and official investigations. So far the U.K. Protection of Trading Interests Act has been used only

once. And Commonwealth law ministers have passed a resolution expressing concern about the expansion of U.S. anti-trust.

It is a measure of the division between the U.S. and such major trading partners that the effect of such blocking statutes has been to create bitterness among the enforcement authorities in the U.S. "The blocking statutes must be acknowledged by any disinterested observer to be truly regrettable legislation, injurious to everyone and every interest affected by them, including those they are designed to protect," claimed Mr. Davidow.

With each side feeling that the other should put its own house in order, no early resolution of the difficulties seems likely. Where the Reagan Administration stands on the issues is not clear, and Justice Department officials observe that Mr. William Baxter of Stanford University, nominated by President Reagan as the new chief of the anti-trust division, has not written on international law.

Washington lawyers think that the Administration may be more "laid back" in its attitude than its predecessors and cite the partially successful attempt to clip the wings of the Federal Trade Commission, which works in parallel with the Justice Department in the enforcement of anti-trust. But it is not obvious that any change in internal attitudes will spill over into

external applications.

Possibly Senator Mathias' commission, if constituted, may offer suggestions, notably on the appropriateness of treble damage judgments when the anti-trust laws are being applied to foreign companies or events overseas. But, it is suggested in Washington, there may be fundamental difficulties in devising one set of law for U.S. companies and another for foreign interests. The putative commission, in any case, may concentrate most of its efforts on the domestic effects of anti-trust.

The Justice Department meanwhile appears to be pinning its hopes on a gradual international harmonisation of laws and practices based on the coalescence of free enterprise principles, although it has apparently ruled out some form of international arbitration system as impractical.

"When the undesirability of encouraging or allowing cartelisation among private firms is fully accepted internationally, and when, heeding the admonition of Woodrow Wilson, 'secret covinements secretly arrived at' are avoided, much of the need for the most controversial international application of anti-trust laws will have been obviated," said Mr. Davidow. In the near future, though, foreign governments simply want the U.S. to restrict its own laws to its own territory.

(From The Financial Times)

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WORLD

Crossbow makes appearance as new street weapon

IRA buries 'martyr' McCreesh as Lynch fills in gap at Maze

BELFAST, May 23 (R) — Irish Republican hunger-striker Raymond McCreesh was buried today in his home village of Camlough and another jailed guerrilla joined the political fast in Northern Ireland's Maze prison.

The funeral of McCreesh, a member of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), took place after another night of widespread rioting in Catholic areas of Belfast and Londonderry.

Several thousand Republicans converged on Camlough near the Irish Republic border to mourn McCreesh, the third hunger-striker to die demanding political status for guerrillas serving jail terms.

At the Maze, Kevin Lynch, 25, serving 10 years for arms offences, today joined the fast to bring the number of prisoners on hunger-strike back to four.

Police said that in rioting in Belfast during the night a new street weapon, the sporting crossbow which fires metal bolts, made its appearance. They said several men fired crossbow bolts at British soldiers but none scored a hit.

The crossbow, which can be bought in Belfast sports shops for £25 (\$50), appeared to have joined the rioters' makeshift armoury of bricks, bottles filled with petrol or acid, blast bombs made of dynamite-filled pipe lengths and, recently, catapults.

A 15-year-old Catholic boy was taken to hospital from a riot scene in Belfast and friends said he had been hit in the face by a British army plastic anti-riot bullet.

A 12-year-old girl and a 40-year-old man died yesterday after being hit by plastic bullets, which police and soldiers use to disperse crowds of rioters.

Nightly rioting by mainly young members of the province's 500,000-strong Irish Catholic minority has continued unabated since May 5, when IRA man Bobby Sands became the first of the hunger-striker to die. British troops fired broadsides.

of anti-riot plastic bullets early this morning at mobs of young Roman Catholics in Londonderry hurling gasoline bombs and home-made hand grenades packed with nails.

It was the second straight night of rioting in Northern Ireland's second largest city, triggered by the death late Thursday night of Patrick "Patsy" O'Hara, the fourth convicted activist to die on a fast in the Maze.

O'Hara came from Londonderry and police sneaked his remains back into the city to avoid any demonstrations in the highly charged atmosphere in Roman Catholic areas.

Two British soldiers were wounded when guerrillas of the IRA "Provisional" wing fired a Soviet-made RPG-7 rocket grenade at British military armoured

personnel carriers in Belfast's Andersonstown district, the second rocket attack on security forces in 15 days.

The IRA claimed responsibility for the attack. The guerrilla group previously said it was behind last Tuesday's killing of five British soldiers in South Armagh. A landmine blew up underneath their armoured car.

Security forces came under fire in Londonderry and Belfast throughout another night of rioting.

A 21-year-old suspected gunman was shot in the thigh by Belfast police after an exchange of fire. In Londonderry, police said 41 petrol bombs were thrown at them by youths who also hijacked and set on fire a van and a car. Five people were arrested.

Prison-guard strike threat sparks off inmate rioting

JACKSON, Michigan, May 23 (A.P.) — About 800 inmates rioted for 11 hours at the Southern Michigan Prison yesterday, taking over two cell blocks, looting and setting fires. By nightfall prison officials said they had persuaded the convicts to return to their cells without force.

"The central area (the occupied cell blocks) is secure," prison spokesman John Andrews said. At least six inmates were injured, but there were no reports of deaths or hostages being taken 11 hours after the rioting began. One guard was hit by a thrown jar in the early stages of the rioting, said Jim Pogats, administrative assistant to the warden at the world's largest walled prison. Most of the injured suffered smoke inhalation, he said, although there were earlier reports that one inmate was stabbed.

Mr. Pogats told a news conference the prison, with a capacity of 5,400, had a population of 5,600.

He said the riot, the worst at the prison since 1952, involved between 600 and 700 inmates in control of maximum-security cell block No. 3 and 4.

There were conflicting reports on what triggered the trouble. Several guards at the prison said it started as guards tried to conduct an unauthorised inmate lockdown in a search for weapons. But Bob Berg, the press secretary to Gov. William Milliken, said some of the guards apparently decided they were going on strike.

Mr. Berg said the guards told the inmates, "We're going to lock you in for the weekend, we're going to go on strike."

Mr. Berg said strike would mean the prisoners faced the prospect "of nobody to feed them or nobody to do anything." He said an assistant state attorney general was on his way to Jackson to seek a court order to block the threatened strike when the riot broke out.

Red Brigades' communique says kidnapped industrialist faces 'proletarian justice'

PADUA, Italy, May 23 (Agencies) — Red Brigades guerrillas, who kidnapped a senior chemicals executive in Venice this week said he would have to answer to "proletarian justice", police said.

Mr. Giuseppe Talliercio, 54, director of the Montedison group's largest plant, was seized from his Venice home on Wednesday by a five-strong armed commando.

The Brigades, in a document found in a rubbish bin after a telephone call to a Padua newspaper, said they were holding Mr. Talliercio whom they described as "a slave of the imperialist multinationals."

Mr. Talliercio's predecessor, Mr. Silvio Gori, was murdered by the Brigades in January 1980. Another senior Montedison executive was shot in the legs last year.

Meanwhile, in Naples, the Brigades released their seventh "communique" since seizing Mr. Ciro Cirillo, a prominent southern Italian politician, on April 27, killing his two-man escort. Police said it was accompanied by letters from Mr. Cirillo appealing for help to save his life.

Meanwhile, unidentified gunmen ambushed and shot a Rome city official in the legs as he left his

office in southeastern section of Rome yesterday, police reported.

Rome police spokesman Nicola Simone said the shooting had "all the signs" of a Red Brigades act, although the left-wing terrorist group did not immediately claim responsibility for it.

The victim was identified as Mr. Enzo Retrosi, 32, director of the city employment office.

Police said three men and one woman participated in the attack, which took place during lunch hour when the municipal employment office was nearly empty.

The woman stayed outside on guard, while the three gunmen grabbed Mr. Retrosi and dragged him into an office where they shot him with silenced-equipped pistols.

Police said he was shot twice in each leg. He was reported in fair condition at a nearby hospital. The gunmen left a leaflet saying "Against reconstruction. Everyone has a job if everyone works less. Let us construct mass organisations of revolutions" — slogans which police said are typical of the Red Brigades.

"Against reconstruction" is an apparent reference to the Red Brigades opposition to the government's plan to reconstruct the area damaged by the Nov. 23 earthquake east of Naples.

Soyuz-40 returns to Earth

MOSCOW, May 23 (R) — A Soviet and a Romanian cosmonaut have returned safely to Earth after a nine-day space flight, the last in a series between Moscow and its communist allies.

The official Soviet news agency TASS said the Soyuz-40 craft carrying Soviet space veteran Leonid Popov and Romanian Dnistru Frunariu, 28, landed on target southeast of Dzhezkazgan in Soviet Kazakhstan.

Both men were awarded high civilian honours for successfully completing their mission, TASS said.

The two cosmonauts, who went into orbit on May 14, linked up with the Salyut-6 space station and helped their orbiting colleagues on board it, Vladimir

Kovalyonok and Viktor Savinykh, with scientific experiments.

Kovalyonok and Savinykh have been on Salyut since March 12.

Romania was the last of Moscow's allies to take part in the joint flight programme.

Cosmonauts from Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, Vietnam and Mongolia have taken part in previous flights.

The only other non-Soviet cosmonauts known to be in training at Moscow's space centre are two Frenchmen, one of whom may make a flight next year.

The Soviet Union has also held out the possibility of putting an Indian cosmonaut into space if it can reach agreement with New Delhi.

Mitterrand sets election dates

PARIS, May 23 (R) — President Francois Mitterrand today set June 14 and 21 as the dates for elections to the National Assembly.

As widely expected, the new head of state chose the first date possible under the constitution to call on France's 36 million voters to sanction his May 10 victory by returning a Socialist majority to parliament.

On his first full day at the Elysee Palace yesterday, Mr. Mitterrand dissolved the right-wing dom-

inated parliament and named a new centre-left government under Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

The Socialists need to topple the 70-seat majority held by the centre-right coalition which supported defeated president Valery Giscard d'Estaing in order to usher in an extensive reform programme.

This includes nationalisation of 11 key industries, increased state spending and investment to cut record unemployment, and a wealth tax.

Solidarity cautions Polish authorities

WARSAW, May 23 (A.P.) — The independent union Solidarity has warned that the government's failure to implement some agreements could bring mounting tensions over several scattered local disputes.

The statement, carried by the union's news service, came as five workers in Sosnowiec, southern Poland, completed the second day of a hunger-strike aimed at winning the release of several political prisoners.

Another Solidarity news bulletin, "Independence," said the current "negotiating style" of the government could "trigger sudden tensions and bring to the surface local conflicts."

The Solidarity warning cited local disputes involving firefighters in Solidarity and other unions, as well as printers, employees of the defence and interior ministries and bank and power plant workers.

"Each consecutive day in Poland brings evidence of mounting tension over the refusal by the authorities to implement the agreements signed with individual branch sections of Solidarity," the

union's news service said.

"Independence" printed a summary of recent negotiations saying the government had refused to discuss details of some issues "pleading lack of relevant powers."

Failures to reach an agreement on the union's demand for freeing some prisoners, voiced during strike-ending accords that led to its formation in Gdansk last summer apparently sparked the hunger-strike in Sosnowiec.

A spokesman for the five men, Mr. Jan Howach, said they had vowed to continue their fast until five members of the "Confederation of Independent Poland" were released. The group, called KPN, is considered nationalist by the authorities who have charged the jailed members with anti-state activities.

The spokesman said the hunger-strike might spread to other cities, even though Solidarity had opposed its start, and noted that independent students and a Gdansk-based committee for prisoners' rights planned a march on Monday to support their demands.

Indian BSF on alert on disputed island

CALCUTTA, May 23 (A.P.) — Inspector-General N.C. Pal of India's Border Security Force (BSF) said yesterday that his troops stationed on a tiny disputed island in the Bay of Bengal were on the alert following the movement of Bangladesh gunboats in the vicinity of the island.

India and Bangladesh recently exchanged sharply-worded protest notes over the 12-square-kilometre island, variously known as "New Moore," "Purusha" and "South Talpatty." It is located in the estuary of the border River Haribanga.

On Wednesday, the Indian government accused Bangladesh's navy of "menacing action" in the vicinity of the island. It said it had deployed the frigate "Andaman" near the island to counter what it described as "the provocative presence of three large Bangladesh patrol craft in the region."

Bangladesh has demanded the

withdrawal of Indian soldiers from the island and the holding of a joint survey by the two countries to determine its ownership.

Gen. Pal disputed Bangladesh's contention that the island had newly emerged. He said the early 1940s admiralty records of the British colonial government in India listed the island as "New Moore," the name by which the Indian government also calls it.

On the other hand, Bangladesh continued to strongly resent the occupation of the island by India, and the positioning of two Indian naval ships around the island since May 9.

Scores of leaders of political parties, labour and student unions and religious organisations have harshly denounced India's actions and have demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Indians from the area.

SPORTS ROUNDUP

U.N. 'Blacklist' worries S. Africa

PRETORIA, May 23 (R) — South Africa has announced intention to change laws which restrict racially mixed sport in white-ruled country. Education Minister Gerrit Viljoen said, night the National Party Government had decided to amend the acts with the aim of normalising sports relations. His statement was made in the face of threats to South Africa's remaining international sporting links such as a United Nations blacklist sportsmen who have played in South Africa. It follows recent announced plans to build a multi-million dollar multi-racial stadium and showground between Johannesburg and the black satellite city of Soweto. Dr. Viljoen said laws governing movement and residence of blacks would be amended to exclude sport from discriminatory measures and the law governing supply of liquor to non-whites at sports clubs would be eased. The minister also said an investigation would be made into the which segregates sporting facilities. The government's announcement is in line with the "adapt or die" policy of Prime Minister P.W. Botha, who has also said he intends to press ahead with the removal of "harmful" race discrimination legislation following last month's general election. Dr. Viljoen's statement does not affect remaining barriers in sport at school level, and controversial issue. School sport is regulated by local education departments and not by the government. The multiracial South African Council on Sport (SACOS), which favours international isolation of this country in sport to help enforce change, dismisses the government move as inconsequential. SACOS says it believes there can be "no normal sport in an abnormal society and international acceptance of South Africa in world sport depends on the scrapping of all apartheid (separate racial development) laws."

Tartans defy ban on ticket sales

WEMBLEY, May 23 (A.P.) — John Robertson slotted home 65th minute penalty to give Scotland a 1-0 victory over England in a very disappointing British Championship Soccer match at Wembley Stadium today. The teams were level 0-0 at half-time but when Bryan Robson fouled Steve Archibald in the penalty area, Robertson made no mistake from the spot. The result ended England's worst-ever run in International Soccer. England has now failed to win its last five international games and has scored a goal for 422 minutes. Scotland finished the British soccer championship with four points from its three games, but the score was incomplete because both England and Wales refused to try to play Northern Ireland in troubled Belfast. Cheered on by a huge body of supporters who had travelled from Scotland, defiance of a ban on ticket sales north of the border, Scottish clearly was the better team. The Scots played with fire and confidence and ability. England manager Ron Greenwood has only seven days to lift his team's morale before the vital WC Cup qualifying match against Switzerland in Basle next week. England also faces Hungary in Budapest in another World Cup qualifying game in two weeks time. There was nothing in performance to suggest that England will qualify for the WC Cup finals in Spain in 1982.

Tracy Austin defeated again

BERLIN, May 23 (A.P.) — Czechoslovakia's Regina Marsik and Argentina's Ivanna Madruga won their semifinal match today and face each other tomorrow for the finals of the \$100,000 Berlin Grand Prix Tennis Tournament. The 22-year-old Marsik, 19th in world rankings, took 65 minutes to down Dier Fromholtz of Australia 6-3, 6-0. It is Marsikova's second appearance in the Berlin finals. She was defeated in 1979 by Carol Stoll of the United States. Madruga needed only 56 minutes to beat America's Sandy Collins 6-2, 6-2. Both Madruga and Marsikova have advanced to the finals without losing a single set. 22-year-old Collins appeared to have been tired by her victory yesterday, when she slung out No. 1 seed Tracy Austin. The young Argentinian was able to master her opponent from Texas with consistent top-spin and well placed linc play.

Meanwhile, in Rome, Jose-Luis Clero of Argentina reached finals of the \$200,000 Italian Open Tennis Tournament today defeating a below-par Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia 3-6, 7-5, 6-2. Lendl, the No. 2 seed, injured himself on an overhead shot the second set but continued to play the match. "Something cracked in my back," Lendl said. At the time he was behind after winning the first set with ease. Clero's victory set up possibility of an all-Argentine final in the Rome tournament. "Wouldn't that be great, I'd love to play Vilas in the Final here Clero said yesterday after beating home idol Adriano Panatta 6-3, 6-6, 7-6 before a noisy centre court crowd at the Foro Italico. Other semifinal was an Latin affair, matching Vilas, who going after his second straight Italian Title, and Victor Pecci Paraguay. Pecci, seeded 12th, had a tough time, going to three to beat Peter McNamara of Australia 6-2, 5-7, 7-6 in order to reach the semifinals. The tiebreaker was decided in an 11 marathon.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Butz pleads guilty to tax evasion charges

FORT WAYNE, Indiana, May 23 (R) — Former agriculture secretary Earl Butz has pleaded guilty to an income tax evasion charge of understating his 1978 income by more than \$148,000. Mr. Butz, 71, faces a maximum penalty of five years in jail and a \$10,000 fine. U.S. District Court Judge Jesse Eschbach accepted Mr. Butz's plea but deferred sentencing for a few weeks. The Justice Department had charged Mr. Butz had stated his 1978 income as \$97,814 with an income tax liability of \$39,621, when in fact his income for that year was \$245,928 with the tax owed \$115,678. Mr. Butz was appointed agriculture secretary in 1971 and served under presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford. He resigned in October, 1976, in a furor caused after he made a racial joke in public a month before the presidential election.

Ukrainian sentenced for 'parasitism'

MOSCOW, May 23 (A.P.) — Ukrainian Jewish activist Kim Fridman has been sentenced to one year in prison for "parasitism," or refusal to work, sources said yesterday. The sources contended that the charges were "trumped up" as part of a campaign against Ukrainian Jews seeking to emigrate. Mr. Fridman was arrested in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev on March 27, two days after authorities arrested fellow Kiev activist Vladimir Kislik, the sources said. Both men are "refuseniks," Soviet Jews who have been refused permission to emigrate. Mr. Kislik has been returned to jail after several weeks under psychiatric detention, the sources said, adding that his trial is expected to start soon.

Free rides for all in Rotterdam

ROTTERDAM, May 23 (A.P.) — City transport drivers and conductors have announced they will allow all passengers to ride trams, buses and underground trains at no charge for one month in an effort to obtain salary increases from municipal authorities. The protest, effective Monday, was called to win an agreement that would put the drivers and conductors on the same salary scale as other municipal personnel. A driver with the Rotterdam transport system at present earns an average 2,300 guilders (\$920) a month. An official of the transport system estimated the free-rides protest will cost the service 6.5 million guilders (\$2.6 million) in revenues if it lasts for a full month. He said the wage requests were being considered by the authorities, but that there were no signs an agreement would be reached soon.

Man who killed 48 with flick of lighter

CHIBOKGAMAU, Quebec, May 23 (R) — A 22-year-old labourer, Florzot Cantin was jailed for eight years today for starting a fire that killed 48 revellers early on New Year's Day 1980. The blaze, the worst in terms of fatalities in Canada for more than 40 years, started after Cantin flicked his pocket lighter as a joke underneath a sprucebough decoration in a hall packed with 350 merry-makers in the copper town of Chapais. The hall burned down in minutes. Forty-one bodies were recovered from the ashes, and seven victims died later. Cantin's lawyer said it would be at least a week before he decides whether to appeal.

N.Y. City's highest honour to Lennon

NEW YORK, May 23 (A.P.) — The city's highest cultural honour was bestowed posthumously yesterday to John Lennon, the former Beatle who was shot to death outside his Manhattan apartment last December. His widow, Yoko Ono, accepted the Handel Medal from Mayor Edward Koch. Ms. Ono said New York City "meant a lot" to Lennon, but her voice could barely be heard above the whir and click of cameras and the scurrying of reporters and photographers during the City Hall ceremony. "This was our town and still is," she said. The man accused of killing Lennon last Dec. 8, Mark David Chapman, is awaiting trial. His lawyer says he will mount an insanity defence. Lennon was the 99th recipient of the Handel Medal, which is given at the mayor's discretion and is named after the 18th century writer George Handel, who wrote the "Messiah." Lennon, who wrote many hits while the Beatles dominated the record charts during the 1960s, was given the award for his musical accomplishments and because of the humanistic nature of his compositions.

Murderers with a common hobby-- killing women

By Brian Williams

LONDON: The so-called Yorkshire Ripper takes his place in a grisly line of British mass murderers whose one common feature was that their victims were all women.

Peter Sutcliffe's macabre record of killing 13 women between 1975 and 1980, however, is unlikely to make the British public shiver more than the memory of the man after whom he was named, 19th century murderer Jack the Ripper.

Sutcliffe, a 34-year-old truck driver, killed nearly twice as many women as the mysterious Jack the Ripper who roamed the streets of central London in 1888.

But Jack the Ripper's chilling place in British hearts seems assured for all time because he, unlike Sutcliffe and other mass murderers, was neither caught nor identified.

After Jack the Ripper, Britain's other women killers, some of whom, like Sutcliffe, attacked prostitutes, died on the gallows until capital punishment was abolished in 1965.

The first to be executed was George Joseph ("brides in the bath") Smith who was convicted in 1912 of murdering three middle-aged lonely women.

Smith married each of them for their houses and the small amounts of money in their bank accounts.

In 1941, another woman killer struck in the blacked-out streets of bomb-damaged London.

A number of middle-aged housewives were found slashed and strangled and the trail led one year later to a young airman called Gordon Cummings, who was hanged.

After World War Two, John George Haigh, known as the "acid bath killer," shocked Britain.

Haigh was hanged in 1949 for killing a 69-year-old woman. He had confessed to having killed eight other women and disposed of their bodies in sulphuric acid.

Probably Britain's most controversial murder case of the century was that of John Reginald Christie, the owner of a Victorian house in London's Notting Hill Gate.

One of his tenants, Timothy Evans, a man with the mental age of a child, was hanged for a murder which he had insisted was committed by Christie.

Later, the bodies of six women were found stuffed in the walls buried in the garden at Christie's home and Christie was tried and convicted for murder in 1953.

The hanging of Evans, who was granted an official posthumous pardon years later, was a powerful argument in the fight that ended capital punishment 12 years later.

Although women killers seem to have the most fascination for British public, the morbid record for the most killings is held by arsonist Bruce Lee, who was jailed for 23 murders between 1910 and 1919.

His victims died when he set fire to houses and an old people home.

Britain's mass murder cases pale in comparison with some abroad. Earlier this year in Ecuador, Pedro Alonso Lopez confessed to more than 100 murders of young girls since 1973.

Theories about Jack the Ripper's identity have ranged from Duke of Clarence, a grandson of Queen Victoria, to Severinowski, a London barber.

Other theories are that his mutilation of six women was the work of an incompetent abortionist or of an early feminist wanting to end the appalling conditions of London prostitutes during the Victorian era.

Fresh light is likely to be thrown on Jack the Ripper's identity 1992 when the Scotland Yard files on the case are made public.

Even then, only Britain's other great crime figure, the fictitious detective Sherlock Holmes, could be expected to solve the mystery.

REUTERS

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